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SPEECH

HON. AUGUSTUS W. CUTLER,
OF NEW JERSEY,
IN THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
MARCH 3, 1879.

On the bill declaring the Department of Agriculture one of the Executive Departments.

Mr. CUTLER. Mr. Speaker, the 10th day of January, 1876, I had the honor of introducing into this House the following bill:
A bill declaring the Department of Agriculture one of the Executive Departments.

Be it enacted By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, That the Department of Agriculture shall be included in the Executive Departments; and that the provisions of title 12 of the Revised Statutes shall apply to the Department of Agriculture; and the word Department when used alone in title 12 of the Revised Statutes shall mean one of the Executive Departments, as fully as though the name had been mentioned in section 158 of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 2. That so much of section 521 in title 12 as fixes the salary of the Commissioner of Agriculture be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture; and although it has attracted attention and excited discussion among the people, and press of the country with great unanimity has favored its passage, yet the committee made no report, favorable or otherwise.

In the early part of the Forty-fifth Congress I introduced the same bill, and it has been reported back to the House with a favorable recommendation, and by unanimous vote of the committee, that the Department of Agriculture should be an Executive Department. Agriculture is the "basis of all industries and the primary source of all wealth," and Adam Smith truly said:

"Wealth arising from the solid improvements of agriculture is most durable. No equal capital puts into motion a greater quantity of productive labor than that of the farmer. Not only his servants, but his cattle become producers. Nature, too, labors along with man. Her work remains as a gain after deducting everything which can be regarded as the work of man."

We are the "land of plenty for a great people," and the Journal des Debats says:

The United States are still the promised land for agriculturalists. If a European farmer would commit an act of folly to go and seek fortune there, where only misery awaits him, rural laborers may go there with almost the certainty of acquiring ease. In these vast regions, an agricultural population of two hundred million might be planted, and they could live with ease."

It is a question that affects so many of our people, involves an interest of such magnitude and vast proportions, an interest coextensive with the whole country, an interest that is the "source of all wealth, power, and prosperity." An old writer many years ago said that "the main producing forces of a country are man and the land; bring them together and you develop an all-sufficing, superabounding plenty." And yet this great producing interest, representing more than 50 per cent. of our whole population, is comparatively ignored by the Government; and, if recognized at all, yet in a manner unworthy of the Government and unworthy of the interest.

It is not my purpose here to present any eulogium upon agriculture. She needs none. The past, from the Garden of Eden until now, presents but one continued and unbroken argument in favor of its high calling and ennobling character. It has been favored of God; it has been the pursuit of kings; and in every age and in every country, when governments became corrupt, when officials prostituted offices, and the people were oppressed, downtrodden, and overcame, they have sought relief of, and procured assistance from, the practical agriculturists; and from this department they have secured honesty, patriotism, courage.

It is further provided that the commissioner shall give bonds in the sum of \$10,000 to render a true and faithful account of the moneys that he expends. Yet the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, and Treasury, with the expenditure of millions of dollars give no bond, but the department of Agriculture with the opportunity of disbursing \$75,000, in the purchase and distribution of seeds, is required to give bond.

We appropriate "millions upon millions" every year toward maintaining the other departments, to wit, Army, Navy &c., so that it has become common to say of these appropriations "there are millions in it" but never has an adequate appropriation been made for agriculture. And when appropriations are asked, either for purchase of seeds, examination of diseases of animals, examination of cotton worms, grassopper or potato bug, or the thousand and one insects destroying grain, trees and fruit the estimates are always cut down, and the efficacy of the Department, its chemists, entomologists, botanists, and microscopists is impaired for the want of sufficient means to make them effective.

The following appropriations for the years named will be sufficient to illustrate the difference in the amounts appropriated for the various Departments of the Government:

silent tribute! What an eloquent appeal to this most noble pursuit! What an acknowledgement that agriculture is the source of all wealth, and that through it alone can the State become prosperous! And as each State enters into the Union she adopts a coat-of-arms as the emblem of her sovereignty, and agriculture is represented upon all.

But this bill seeks to give to agriculture a prominence in government that she has never enjoyed—a recognition that Government accords to other departments. I therefore propose to show the reasons and circumstances under which the other Departments were created and organized.

After the adoption of the Federal Constitution it was thought advisable that the President should have advisers with whom he could consult—men of his own selection who should constitute his immediate political family—and who should conduct the business of their departments in such manner as the President should direct.

The first apparent necessity was the Secretary of State, who should have the management of foreign affairs. As a nation we were young, we desired to cultivate the friendship of foreign nations and the Department of State was created July 27, 1789.

Next in order was the Department of War having the management of military affairs, created August 7, 1789.

Next the Department of the Treasury, having charge of the public accounts, created September 2, 1789.

Next the Department of Justice, requiring opinions of the Attorney General upon all questions of law affecting the departments and the execution of the laws of the United States, created September 24, 1789.

Next the Post Office Department having in charge the postal service of the Government, created May 8, 1794.

Next the Department of the Navy, having in charge the Navy of the United States, created April 30, 1798.

Next the Department of the Interior having charge of the General Land Office, Indian affairs, Pension, Patent Office public documents, census and education; created March 3, 1849.

The statement shows that the different Departments were created and organized at different times as the exigencies of the case required and the public service demanded.

Prior to 1862 the agricultural interest of the country by a most singular kind of reasoning were placed under the charge of the Patent Office, and to the Commissioner of Patents was intrusted Agriculture. What relation each bore to the other was an enigma which has never been solved; but on the 15th day of May 1862 the Bureau of Agriculture was created, and agriculture was organized as an interest independent in itself, requiring and demanding a separate department and existence.

The department of Agriculture was created with an officer at its head designated a Commissioner, with power to appoint a chief clerk who in the absence of the Commissioner, shall perform the duties of Commissioner and shall, as Congress may from time to time provide, employ other persons, including chemists, botanists, entomologists, and other persons skilled in the natural sciences pertaining to agriculture, and his duties as prescribed are as follows: "Shall procure and preserve all information concerning agriculture which he can obtain by means of books and correspondence and practical and scientific experiments. Accurate results of the experiments shall be kept in his office by the collection of statistics and by any other appropriate means within his power. He shall collect new and valuable seeds and plants, shall test by cultivation the value of such of them as may require such test, shall propagate such as may be worthy of propagation, and shall distribute them among agriculturists."

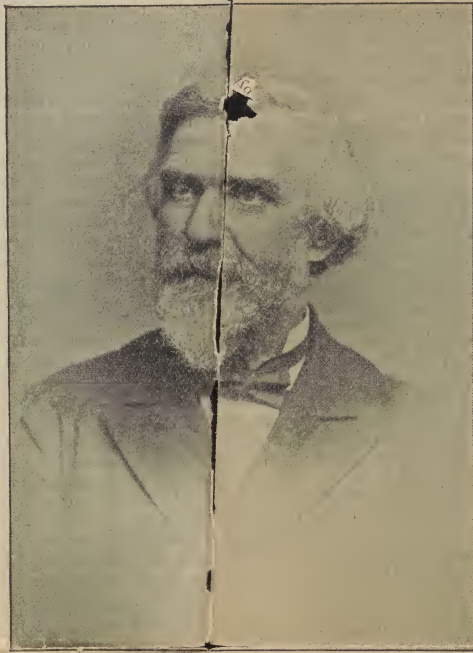
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We appropriate "millions upon millions" every year toward maintaining the other departments, to wit, Army, Navy &c., so that it has become common to say of these appropriations "there are millions in it" but never has an adequate appropriation been made for agriculture. And when appropriations are asked, either for purchase of seeds, examination of diseases of animals, examination of cotton worms, grassopper or potato bug, or the thousand and one insects destroying grain, trees and fruit the estimates are always cut down, and the efficacy of the Department, its chemists, entomologists, botanists, and microscopists is impaired for the want of sufficient means to make them effective.

The following appropriations for the years named will be sufficient to illustrate the difference in the amounts appropriated for the various Departments of the Government:

Departments.	1877.
Department of State	\$1,377,458 43
Of the Treasury	163,915,657 68
Department of War	39,251,271 81
Navy Department	13,115,176 55
Interior	37,673,054 12
Post Office	6,422,283 49
Justice	3,363,343 31
Agricultural	174,686 96

Mr. Speaker, imagine the world in the most prosperous condition possible; every mine worked to its fullest capacity; every factory vocal with the music of the voice of industry and the hum of machinery; every furnace and forge glowing with fire; every factory filled with skilled artisans; every wheel driven to its greatest velocity; every hammer beating in response to the demand for more machinery; every shuttle and spindle moving with the quickest celerity; everywhere labor in demand and receiving its just and proper reward; every sea whitened with the sail of commerce and every river and lake covered with vessels freighted with the products of the soil, the minerals of the earth, and the handiwork of man, and the world would present an unexampled spectacle of happiness, prosperity and wealth.



HON. AGUSTUS W. CUTLER, Morristown, N. J.

And while the world is in this condition let but God in his infinite wisdom blight the labor of the farmer, withhold the rain; let his curse fall upon the land and render it sterile and barren and not allow the earth to produce of her abundance and refuse but for a single year to yield either of grass, grain, or fruit, and every mine will be closed, every factory will stop, the fires of every furnace and forge will be extinguished, the skilled artisan will desert his manufactory, wheels will cease to revolve, hammers remain idle, shuttles and spindles will lie without motion, labor be despondent and begging for bread, the sail of every ship will be furled, vessels be tied up and rotting at the wharves, the hum of industry will cease, despair usurp the place of hope, and death will stalk over the land with none to oppose, and the most vivid imagination would fail to depict the scene of horror, wretchedness, suffering, and death that would follow and ensue, because of the blight that would fall upon agriculture and no relief can come until the labor of the husbandman is rewarded and the earth gives forth of her abundance again.

As I have stated, every State has its emblem of agriculture engraved on its escutcheon, and recognizes it as a source of wealth; and every President has taken occasion to remind Congress of the necessity of legislation to advance agriculture, and has recommended its wants and requirements to their attention.

But it is a lamentable fact that while the agricultural interest of the country are the preponderating interest, more than 50 per cent of the population engaged in agricultural pursuits, and while they now have and for years have had the power to control legislation, and while public men in pursuit of office and position have bestowed upon the farmer and upon agriculture the most fulsome praise, and promised to secure needed legislation and recognition, yet most generally when they have secured the prize and the honor by reason of the suffrages of that class, they are generally found with those—

That keep the word of promise to the ear,
And break it to the heart.

I might quote Washington and all the Presidents who urged legislation in behalf of agriculture and recommended it to the favorable consideration of Congress; but President Taylor I think was the first who recommended the organization of a distinct bureau or department, and used the following language

"No direct aid has been given by the General Government to the improvement of agriculture except by the expenditure of small sums for the collection and publication of agricultural statistics, and for some chemical analyses, which have been thus far paid out of the patent fund. This aid is, in my opinion, wholly inadequate. To give to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement which it merits I respectively recommend the establishment of an agricultural bureau to be connected with the Department of the Interior. To elevate the social condition of the agriculturist, to increase his prosperity, and to extend his means of usefulness to his country by multiplying his sources of information, should be the study of every statesman and a primary object with every legislator."

President Lincoln in his inaugural, and always practical in his views and suggestions, says:

"Agriculture, infinitely the largest interest in the nation, has not a department nor a bureau, but a clerkship assigned it in the Government. While it is fortunate that this great interest is so independent in its nature as not to

tion, be dignified to a position in the Cabinet, and its representative become an advisor and a power in the Government, and thus receive from the Government that recognition, position, and influence which it, as the wealth of the nation, the producing power, and representing the large majority of the people is entitled to, for agriculture is represented in every section in our common country and in all localities. Removed by reason of its universality and independence from political combinations, it is totally unlike commerce, mining, and manufactures. They are local in their character, confined to certain limits, with a power of centralization, which wealth in the hands of a few can always combine, and can impress its power upon the legislation of the country whenever it sees proper, occasion demands, or interest incites, while agriculture, because of its extent, its universality, its numbers, unwilling to centralize, has been powerless in legislation. It has been truthfully said—

That New York and Lowell have often more immediate influence in directing and molding national legislation than all the farming interests in the country.

The necessity for and the benefit resulting from the recognition of agriculture by government in the old and powerful nations of the world is shown by the action of England, France, Germany, Russia, and the other continental countries where population is pressing upon the means of subsistence; where governments in legislating for the prosperity of the people, are devoting material aid and assistance in experimenting upon the means of increased production in the elements that serve to sustain life, and add wealth to the nation, as well as experimenting in guns, gunnery, ammunition, and other means used in taking life and destroying property.

England, with her limited amount of cultivated land, with her population more than doubled since her arable land has been under cultivation, is importing no more breadstuffs in proportion to her population than before, for the reason that the improved mode of the culture of her soil, resulting from scientific experiments carried on with the aid of the government and by the advice and suggestions received from the department of agriculture, has added largely to the productions of the soil, the same quantity of cultivated land is yielding large increase of products with but slight additional expense, thus adding largely to the maintenance of the people, to the profit of the agriculturist, to the power of the government, and to the wealth of the nation.

Every government in Europe has an agricultural department connected with it. Agriculture is encouraged, fostered, protected, aided, and assisted by the government. A department in the government is awarded it; it is honored.

France has a minister of commerce and agriculture. The collection of statistics, agricultural colleges, veterinary colleges, experimental farms, mechanical museums, schools, roads, drainage, horse-breeding, chemistry, the necessary supply of food for the people, an experimental implement factory, and a hundred other things are under his control; and the expenses of these various institutions are defrayed by the state. The republic is divided into districts, each of which has an agricultural inspector, whose duty it is to keep the government well informed respecting its agricultural condition and wants, and to concentrate and use advanced agricultural information and improvements applicable to that particular section in developing its agricultural capabilities to the utmost.

The German Empire has a state board of agriculture, with a minister of agriculture for its official head. Russia has a department of agriculture and agronomic industry, presided over by a director of agriculture. Austria has a minister of agriculture; Italy has a minister of agriculture and commerce; Brazil has a minister of agriculture and public works; Canada a minister of agriculture.

From reliable sources we learn there was expended for the year 1877 by some of the governments of Europe in aid of agriculture the following sums:

Austria and Hungary	\$5,495,125
France, for agriculture	20,534,410
Prussia	2,612,340
Italy for agr. and commerce	2,715,995
Russia, agr. & public roads	14,826,184
Great Britain	795,596
Sweden	651,737
United States	174,686

Japan, also, that country that is attracting so much of our attention and toward which our sympathies have gone out to such an extent in later years; that country so anxious to take her place among the nations of the world, so desirous of adopting American views, ideas, and systems; that nation that has just officially recognized the Christian Sabbath and by laws secured its observance, placing her educational system under the control of an American, the talented and accomplished Murray, who now is and for years has influenced, directed, and controlled their educational system, and is molding that interesting and remarkable people to the adoption of American views and American systems both as regards edu-

cation, religion and government—she, too, as a government, has encouraged agriculture, and sought advice from an experienced and practical American agriculturist, Mr. Capron, the Ex-Commissioner of Agriculture, who for years resided in that country giving practical lessons in agriculture and introducing American views and systems of agriculture upon them, introducing American machinery—and what a field is being opened in that remarkable country for machinery and increasing our commercial relations—extending our commerce and introducing our new and improved machinery.

And there is Brazil, brought more particularly to our notice and in closer relations with us by reason of the recent tour of her enlightened and distinguished emperor through this country, who devoted his whole time to the acquisition of knowledge, and thus was enabled to practically put in operation and use the facts and knowledge that he acquired here. I know this House will indulge me if I give more than a passing notice to this interesting country, a country to which we are devoting so much attention, endeavoring to cultivate close and nearer commercial relations, a people with whom we sympathize, for they are making rapid strides of supremacy among the nations of the earth under the lead of her excellent emperor. She recognizes the value of agriculture, for she has a minister of agriculture and public works.

Brazil is an immense country, and, if we consider her resources, a powerful one. Embracing an area of three thousand square miles, and with a diversified soil and climate, a grand future lies before it, notwithstanding its rank and its aspirations as an empire. Brazil was first settled in the year 1500, and, retarded by the incubus of slavery for over three hundred and fifty years, made but indifferent progress in the family of nations. In the past twenty years, under the liberal and enlightened policy of her present Emperor, however, a new spirit has been infused into her public men—a new era has dawned upon this mighty empire of the western hemisphere, this parcel of our own continent. Recognizing the importance of agriculture, its worth to the nation, its benefit to the individual, it was given an official head under the government, and agricultural institutes were established at Rio Janeiro; Bahia, Sergipe, San Pedro, Rio Grande de Sul, and Pernambuco. These institutes are fostered and cared for by the government, and the pupils are, under competent teachers, taught everything in connection with agricultural matters.

A model farm has been created contiguous to the botanical gardens in the suburbs of Rio de Janeiro, upon which workshops have been erected and agricultural implements adapted to the soil of Brazil manufactured. The institutes promote the culture on an extensive scale of textile plants lately discovered in the forests of Rio de Janeiro and elsewhere, which afford fibers whose excellence has been recognized everywhere. Brazil has also a garden of acclimatization, from which much will be learned and, doubtless, to her benefit. An agricultural asylum has also been created by that government into which destitute children are received, who are taught daily lessons in agriculture, practically and theoretically, and at the same time their religious and intellectual training is cultivated.

Thus it will be seen that Brazil lacks neither sagacity nor intelligence, but while she is energetically laboring to cultivate her land also trains the mind, believing that intelligence, honesty, frugality, and industry are necessary toward the maintenance and perpetuity of a nation.

I have thus hastily glanced at the prominence given to this industry by the governments of the world, in order "that we may go and do likewise," and simply follow (when we ought to lead in the paths that other nations have adopted and are pursuing with such success and marked results.

But we must not forget our rapidly increasing population, and that but a short time will elapse before our virgin soil, once believed to be inexhaustible, will lose her power of production, and that careful and scientific husbandry is now required to make good her average yield. We must remember that there is a limit to our arable land, and that the area is rapidly diminishing. We must remember that beyond the one hundredth meridian there is a broad belt of country upon which there is no rainfall, and its productiveness will depend upon irrigation. And while remembering that there is a limit to our arable land, we must not forget that there is no limit to our population. Our virgin soils upon which we are depending will exhaust themselves, and to support our increasing population they must be restored to their original fertility.

Agriculture must be recognized that our country may be able to compete with foreign governments, and thus come and remain great, powerful, and respected; able at once to defend her honor when attacked and punish the offender who offers the insult. But it will cease to be great, powerful, and respected when agriculture ceases to be honored and labor respected, and that occurs when governments refuse it its recognition.

Nations fall and decay when agriculture is neglected; and, as has been truly said—

"The outlines of the rise and decay of the Roman Empire could have been written on the fields which environed the capital as well as in her libraries and historical records."

The necessity of the organization of the department was exceedingly well put by the Commissioner of the Interior in 1862. The same arguments to an equal if not a greater extent are still applicable; the countless myriads of insects, with and without wings, in addition to the thousand and one different kinds of enemies that nature is sending forth every year to blight the prospects and hopes of the husbandman and destroy the fruit of the orchard are to be counteracted and overcome. Their habits must be examined into and ascertained, their immigration prevented, and their destruction assured.

As civilization advances westward new fields opened and new regions developed, new insect life engendered, the entire destruction of vegetable life has followed in the path of the grasshopper and the locust, and the potato crop has been destroyed in large sections of the country, and the habits of know; and I gladly quote from the speech of the chairman of the Senate Committee on agriculture (Mr. Paddock) but recently delivered in the other end of the Capitol:

"Take the case of injurious insects alone; (not to speak of domestic pests, nor of those that prey upon our timber and cause ships to sink and buildings to fall,) the damage inflicted on our agriculture, by species that destroy our crops is perfectly appalling to him who never having given the subject careful attention, enters for the first time upon its investigation." Horace Greeley, in What I know about farming, wrote:

"If I were to estimate the average loss per annum to the farmers of this country from insects at \$100,000,000 I should doubtless be far below the mark. The loss of fruit alone by the devastations of insects within the radius of fifty miles of this city, must amount in value to millions. In my neighborhood the peach once flourished, but flourishes no more, and cherries have been all but annihilated. Apples were till lately our most profitable and perhaps our most important product; but the worms have taken half our average crop, and sadly damaged what they do not utterly destroy. Plums we have ceased to grow or expect; our pears are generally stung and often blighted; even the currant has at last its fruit-destroying worm. We must fight our paltry adversaries more effectually, or allow them to drive us wholly from the field."

Mr. President, the cotton worm in 1874 cost the cotton growing states \$20,000,000 in a single week. The Colorado potato beetle almost vetoed the growing of potatoes in some of the Western States, until we learned how to successfully manage it. The chinch-bug every few years saps the life of our small grains and leaves them as chaff in the hands of the harvester. Its ravages in 1871 cost the farmers of the North Western States, at the lowest estimate, \$30,000,000."

Whole tracts of country have been laid waste, starvation and death have followed in the wake of these insects, because of the want of a bureau with power and means to pursue investigation and extend researches; and to-day the habits of these insects would have been unknown, their manner of increase unascertained, and their propagation could not have been prevented had it not been for the labors and investigation of the Department of Agriculture, and at this busy season we are again liable to the ravages and devastation of these as well as the grain and fruit destroying insects.

Again the complete and total destruction of insect-eating birds is unrestrained upon the domain, and the means that God and nature has placed in our hands and under our control as checks upon the increase of insect life are in a measure allowed to be destroyed, and the wholesale destruction of these birds is permitted because there is no department with authority to prevent, and the husbandman is compelled to sit idly by and see the fruits of his labor and substance eaten up and destroyed because Government refuses its aid and assistance in withholding the needful appropriations to secure the entire destruction of the insects, that are eating up the industry of the farmer and the fruits of the orchard and have made the valleys barren wastes.

Arboriculture has begun to attract the attention of the economist, for the wholesale destruction of forests and trees should receive the attention of Government, affecting as it does climate, rain falls, etc., and it behooves us to commence now diffusing information upon this important subject before we shall have arrived at that point to which European governments have reached, and who are now, and for a long time have been, engaged in efforts to save from total destruction their timber and trees, and have appointed agents at the expense of the government to protect them.

The Census department of the Interior Department could, with just propriety be transferred to the Agricultural Department; in fact it naturally belongs to it, it should be under its control and management, when we consider the great mass of the statistical information derived is the product of the soil, and when we reflect that independent of the enumeration and classification

of the people, (and even a majority of them are engaged in agricultural pursuits,) and collecting the statistics in reference to mining, all else may with propriety be termed agricultural, even though we include the products of the loom, for Gibbon says that agriculture is the foundation of manufactures, since the products of nature are the materials of art."

Politicians remembering the past are still unmindful of the future, and forget that the same necessity may compel this interest to centralize itself the same as mining, manufactures, and commerce, and thus by concerted action and united power obtain representation in the councils of the state and in the halls of Congress, obtaining for agriculture that recognition and that position in the councils of the nation which an industry representing 50 per cent. of the population of the country—representing a majority of the wealth of the Country, and I might add the majority of the virtue, intelligence, and honesty of the country—is entitled to have, and which the agriculturist will secure.

The power is in their own hands. They have but to use it, and the voice of agriculture will be as potent, and have as great an influence in the government as the voice of any other interest. Navy, Post-Office, Treasury, Interior, and Justice, and who can foretell the influence for good in these days when corruption is lurking about in high places which will be accomplished when agriculture, with her stern justice, unyielding integrity, and keen sense of right and honor, take her seat in the councils of the nation and becomes an inmate of the President's executive family and an adviser with him.

The formation of the Department of Agriculture as an executive Department will create renewed confidence, inspire new love and devotion, and the people will realize, feel, and know that a new element, representing largely the population, virtue, and intelligence of the people, is infused in the administration of the government that will materially aid and assist in the development of the wealth of the nation, and give aid, advice, and suggestions in an important industry. We should follow the example of older and foreign governments, which, by the recognition of it, have elevated labor, advanced and ennobled agriculture, and given to it the same power and discretion as is afforded to all the other departments in the expenditure of money, in experimenting, building up, and making efficient their respective departments. And as Senator Paddock well says:

"In keeping with the custom of the most forward nations of the globe the head of this Department here should be the equal of the other chief counselors of state. He should be a Cabinet officer, with all the powers and prerogatives of one; the divisional heads of the Department should be among the most eminent and practical men in their specialties, and might together, under the Secretary of Agriculture, form a national tribunal to which the country would look with confidence for the solution of any trouble threatening the interests under its charge, so far as such solution might be within power; and they should not only receive due compensation for their services, but there should be a full and adequate appropriation made annually to the Department, as I have before indicated, based upon estimates from the different divisions for original research in their several lines."

FRUIT TREES AT COST.

The State Farmer's Exchange will fill orders for first class fruit trees the next three months at the following low prices: Apple Trees, 2 & 3 years old, 5 & 6 ft. high, 10 cents each. Pear Trees, same age and size 22 cents each—all varieties. Cherry and Plum Trees, same age, size and price, except the Japan varieties which are 25 cents each, including the Abundance & Burbank varieties. Quince Trees 18 cents each.

These Trees are warranted to be first class in every particular. When ordered under seal of sub-alliances the money need not be paid until the stock is known to be satisfactory. The above prices include all expenses except freight charges, which will be about one to two cents per tree. Address

Enos Richmond, Elmer, N. J., or the State Secretary.

ONLY 25 CENTS!!!

This issue of the FARMER'S VOICE is sent to many who are not regular subscribers in the expectation they will like it well enough to become subscribers. The Voice is not a political party organ, but commends what is commendable in all parties and condemns what is wrong. It is a farmer's paper, containing agricultural, horticultural, creamery, poultry, and live stock notes, which alone are worth the subscription price.

It is the official organ of the New Jersey Farmers' Alliance, but this organization does not own or control it, nor is it responsible for the political views advocated. We are compelled to economize in its publication, and therefore use, in part, "ready print," a part of which is Populist matter, but in the near future, we propose to do our own work in our own plant, and then all partisan matter will be excluded. After all, none need hesitate to read and accept all that appears in the paper. It clearly sets forth the cause of the depression in agricultural pursuits, and points out the remedy for the evil.

Send us 25 cent and the paper will be sent to you for one year. For 50 cents we will send the paper and that wonderful book, "Shylock as Banker, Bond-holder, Conspirator and Corruptor." Get your neighbor to join you and send one dollar.

EDITORIALS.

The Warren County Pomona Grange will hold its next quarterly meeting at Asbury, on Aug. 17th, 1895.

Take this copy of the Voice into your Sub-Alliance meetings, and ask how many want a good paper a year for 25 cents.

Let every Sub-Alliance Secretary in New Jersey and Pennsylvania send us a list of subscribers. Only twenty-five cents per year.

Sub-Alliance secretaries are reminded that the semi-annual National tax of five cents is now due and should be forwarded to the secretary.

The Hunterdon County Pomona Grange will hold its next quarterly meeting at the Hall of Ringoe's Grange, on Friday, August 9th, 1895.

The Hunterdon County Pomona Grange will hold a picnic at Lacktown, on August 14th, 1895, to be addressed by the Hon. J. H. Brigham, of Ohio, Master of the National Grange.

The next Quarterly meeting of the Warren County Alliance will be held at Riverside, Saturday, August 3. Morning session, 10.00 a.m. Afternoon session, 1.30 p.m.

We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. Isaac H. Hoffman, of Baptistville, will be added to the editorial staff of the FARMER'S VOICE. He will represent the Grange of this State. Mr. Hoffman is well known among the Grangers, and is familiar with the work being done in that organization. All items of interest relating to the work in this State should be reported to him.

The secretaries of the Pennsylvania Farmers' Sub-Alliances will all receive a copy of this issue of the VOICE, containing photograph and life-sketch of John H. Newton, of New York. They are requested to take the paper to their regular meetings and show the members what sort of a man their State Secretary has authorized to act as their selling agent in the city of New York.

New York Alliance Agents.

The New Jersey Farmers' Alliance is fortunate in securing three popular commission firms in New York city, to act as selling agents of its members, viz.: John H. Newton, of 327 Washington street, Bennett & Hall, 161 West street, and Wm. J. Myer & Co., 283 Washington street. These are all reliable and enterprising business men. Farmers shipping their supplies will be fairly dealt with. Give them a trial.

Packer Island.

The Hunterdon County Farmers' picnic will be held on Packer Island, August 14 and 15. The following persons will be present to make addresses: F. B. Wakeman, Mrs. Emogene Pales, Miss Helen G. Johnson, A. C. Flisk, Wm. A. Cotter, Augustus W. Cutler, Mortimer Whitehead and others. Each political party is invited to furnish a speaker to tell the people what their respective parties propose to do for the farmer and laborer. H. W. Wilbur, Prohibitionist candidate for Governor, is expected to make an address.

A CLUBBING OFFER.

Direct Legislation has been one of the things which our Farmers' Alliance has repeatedly endorsed. We are all interested in this movement which has perhaps made more progress in New Jersey than in any other state.

There is published in Newark, N. J. by Eltweed Pomeroy, associate editor of this paper, a little quarterly called "Direct Legislation Record." As its name implies it is devoted solely to the furtherance of Direct Legislation. Each number contains some law drawn in this purpose, the news of the movement and papers on its scope, meaning, and philosophy.

We want all our readers to know about this subject and push it for all it is worth; the subscription price is only 25 cents a year or \$2.00 for a club of ten. But we have made a clubbing rate by which you can get the FARMER'S VOICE and the DIRECT LEGISLATION RECORD for 40 cents a year. When renewing your subscription or sending in a new one, send us 40 cents instead of 25 cents and get both papers.

GET THE BEST

When you are about to buy a Sewing Machine do not be deceived by alluring advertisements and be led to think you can get the best made, best finished and

Most Popular

for a mere song. See to it that you buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a reputation by honest and square dealing, you will then get a Sewing Machine that is noted the world over for its durability. You want the one that is easiest to manage and is

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There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance, or has as many improvements as the

NEW HOME

It has Automatic Tension, Double Feed, alike on both sides of needle (patented), no other has it; New Standard (patented) driving wheel hinged on adjustable centers, thus reducing friction to the minimum.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS. DORCHESTER, MASS. 22 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. CINCINNATI, OHIO. LONDON, ENGLAND. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. ATLANTA, GA. FOR SALE BY

We call special attention to the speech of Hon. Augustus W. Cutler, published in this issue of the VOICE. It was delivered sixteen years ago when a member of Congress.

In reading it you will be impressed with the fact that while the farmers were busy with their own affairs and had no suspicion that the government was being captured by the capitalists and corporations, Mr. Cutler was championing their interests, and succeeded in giving agriculture representation in the executive department of the general government. He foresaw, what most of us never dreamed of, that all other interests were being fostered and the farmer allowed to shift for himself. If such men as he had been sent to Congress instead of professional politicians and corporation attorneys, the producers of the country would not be in the condition they are in to-day. What he predicted sixteen years ago has come to pass; the conditions have made it necessary for the agricultural interest "to centralize (organize) itself the same as mining, manufactures, and commerce, and thus by concerted action and united power obtain representation in the councils of the State and in the halls of Congress, obtaining for agriculture that recognition and that position in the councils of the nation, which an industry representing 50 per cent. of the population of the country, representing a majority of the wealth of the country, and I may add the majority of the virtue, intelligence and honesty of the country—is entitled to have and which the agriculturist will secure. The power is in their own hands. They have but to reach out and grasp it. They will have but to use it, and the voice of agriculture will be as potent and have as great an influence in the government as the departments of State, War, Post Office, etc." The farmers have been compelled to organize as he predicted. Let them co-operate in electing men to office irrespective of party, and in this way protect their interest.

It looks as if the people had about concluded to elect Mr. Cutler who has always shown an interest in their welfare, Governor of this State next November. The Democratic party of the State has been disgraced and well-nigh ruined by the politicians who are in politics from what they can make out of it. These unfaithful leaders must be taught that this kind of thing will no longer be tolerated, and ought at once.

Of course they will hold on if there is any show of success, and they will not favor Mr. Cutler because he is not manageable, and the corporations also will oppose him, but the people, if they will, can have their own way about it. Let them go to work at once and keep at it until success crowns their efforts.

The following clippings from the democratic newspapers indicate a shift of public opinion in favor of the nomination of Mr. Cutler.

We are pleased to see that the Hon. A. W. Cutler has his eye on the gubernatorial chair. Our farmers would all vote for him irrespective of party. He has a good record, is free from machine methods, and is not under the control of any boss, nor mixed up with any ring.—Dover Index Correspondent.

The West Jersey Press, the old Republican organ of Camden county, does not want the Democrats to nominate Cutler for Governor. It says: "Mr. Cutler is a hustler. He defeated William Walter Phelps for Congress in one of the most spirited campaigns that ever took place in that district, and he has not yet lost his ability as a campaigner."

Monmouth Democrat: "There is another candidate in the person of Hon. Augustus W. Cutler, of Morris, who has heretofore encountered the animosity of the party leaders and who has been ignored in the councils of the party because he was not made of sufficiently pliable material to enter into their schemes. He is an honest, faithful and true man, and can be depended upon, if elected, to administer the office in an independent way."

The character and ability of Mr. Cutler, of Morris, the Jerseyman thinks, is more generally recognized by the Republican press than by the press of his own party.—Belvidere Apollo.

There will be no dispute at all on these points, for the Democratic press is a solid unit either in asserting or assenting to the invulnerability of the candidate whom the Democratic people have with equal unanimity and even greater positiveness fixed upon as their standard bearer for '95. It is neither the press nor the politicians whose candidate Augustus W. Cutler is; but the people's—those who have usually attended to the workshops and the farms while the few did the nominating. Deckertown Recorder.

The candidate should not be the nominee of any political combine, but of the masses themselves. He should be one who is trustworthy and of honorable character—a man of ability and who has never been connected with factions or rings, and one of availability because of his own personal merits and popularity. Such a man is Augustus W. Cutler, whom the Clinton Democrat warmly recommends for the nomination.

"There is not a word in that paper relative to Mr. Cutler but the Camden Democrat approves of and endorses. No more popular, able or available candidate could possibly be nominated. All who know the man are fully aware that he could not be used or led by professional politicians, and this fact alone would give him unwonted strength with the people and redound to the triumphal success of the ticket."—Camden Democrat.



John H. Newton.

Agriculture was man's first calling and occupation, and the farmer, in utility, outranks all other trades; but commerce, the mother of civilization, finds mouths to eat and purses to pay the food grower. The produce commission merchant today represents a world of buyers on behalf of the tillers of the soil. He does not make the market, but he is a very important part of it; he is the competent consignee, the careful counselor and the cash-paying controller, till satisfactory exchange is made of perishable merchandise for imperishable coin. It can be readily seen that this trade requires sagacity and honesty to an unusual degree in the merchant, and also fullest confidence on the part of the farmer or shipper.

The subject of this brief sketch is not only pre-eminent in skill and energy, but with abundant capital, able to carry car-loads and ship-loads of supplies until sold. For a quarter of a century he has made his house the centre of the produce and fruit trade, just as his father, from whom he inherited his property, was at the head of large commercial interests for many years in New York City.

Hailing from the South and having a large acquaintance in that part of the country, naturally many of the fruit growers in that section consigned their products to him.

Years ago the "Indian River Orange Growers' Association" made him their agent, and several agricultural associations have made arrangements with him to act as their selling agent in the eastern markets. His house and its long record of honorable dealing is well known throughout the northern fruit market, as

from Jersey to Florida and California. Mistakes may be made in forecasting crops, prices, and the exigencies of trade, and consequent losses sometimes incurred; but less than to the majority seem to happen to this house, as for twenty-five years it has steadily increased its trade, until now it has a national reputation, owns its own warehouse, stores and other property, and can refer to banks, mercantile agencies and transportation companies, with the certainty of most favorable credit of responsibility being accorded.

Mr. Newton is a man of broad ideas, but systematically strict in his business methods and fair dealing. He is a stockholder in many organizations and companies having for their object the promotion of the farming interest all over this land. He is reckoned a central figure in "Alliance" confederations and believes the day approaching when the lords of the soil will not be alien land owners, but those that handle the plow, the mower and the reaper.

ENDORSEMENT.

This certifies that John H. Newton is selling agent for the Farmer's Alliance members of New Jersey.

H. D. OPDYKE, Sec.

To the members of the F. A. & I. U. in Pennsylvania, Greeting:

This is to certify that Mr. John H. Newton, 327 Washington street, New York, is under contract to act as selling agent for members of the Alliance in Pennsylvania, and after making careful inquiry, I believe him to be perfectly reliable, and would respectfully recommend that you give him a trial. Fraternally yours, W. P. BRICKER.

Anyhow, the Democrats are fast getting together; they are enlivened with renewed hope, and they will put their best foot forward in the coming campaign. With the nomination of a first-class man like Cutler the prediction as already made that they will not only elect him by an old time majority, but will also carry the Legislature. The recent awakening on the Democratic side has already produced much enthusiasm among the rank and file, and if it keeps up until election day with as much warmth the Republican candidate for Governor, be he Voorhees, Kean, Tolley or Griggs, will have a hard road to travel.—Bound Brook Democrat.

The Bayonne Herald, in speaking about the prospective candidates for Governor, says: "Hon Augustus W. Cutler, of Morris County, would seem at present, to lead his competitors in the race for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination." "Gus" not only has the lead now, but, unless something extraordinary happens, he is going to keep the lead and win, too. For many reasons he is a particularly eligible candidate. If the State Democracy cannot induce "Plain Billy" McAdoo to accept the proffered nomination, they might well turn to that staunch old Jerseyman whose popularity is not one whit less now than when he defeated that respected statesman, the late William Walter Phelps for Congress.—Kearney Record.

"If we cannot win with such a man as Augustus W. Cutler to lead us, we cannot win with any one."

"The Democratic party for some years have had a lot of down-country leaders who aspired to think for it. No candidate has been allowed to appear on the ticket unless those leaders looked him over and said he would do. What has

been the result? It can be read in the coalitions and secret schemes which have brought disgrace upon the proud name of Democracy. A further following in that direction is ruinous.

"Let the people select one of their own number, and they will stand by him. Mr. Cutler is the man for them. He has been identified with the farmers' interests. He has served in Congress with marked ability, and always with integrity and fidelity to the people and to his constituents. He is fully acquainted with the judiciary by education and association, and knows what is required of law and justice for the people of all conditions in life. The politicians may meet and select a candidate, but if the people take into their heads to select a candidate they will do it with a rush.

"The primaries are not far off. When they occur let every Democrat rally and cast a vote for Augustus W. Cutler. He is going to have a grand uprising in his favor all over the State. There is a chance yet left us to raise aloft the old Democratic banner from its present half-inert. Cutler affords us that opportunity. Democrats will you assist to place him in nomination?"—Deckertown Record.

We take pleasure in printing editorially a copy of the following letter received, and adding our personal endorsement to the Ingersoll Paints advertised in this paper.

Pa. State Office of F. A. & I. U.

Dear Sir:—Have given Ingersoll's paints a thorough and practical test, will say that from over fifteen years experience in the painting line, having used all the leading brands of lead and ready mixtures, I consider Ingersoll's to be the best.

THE PAINTS ARE 'EMPHATICALLY' RECOMMENDED, and give good finish. I shall use them on my house next season. Would say to any of our members desiring a good cheap, serviceable paint, to give it a trial. Yours truly,

W. P. Bricker, Sec. & B. A.

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